BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

DON'T FORGET.

Remember, the third Tuesday in December (the 16th.) will be election day, for the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution. 46:2t

THE LESSON OF THE PANIC.

Its Influence upon the Farmer, and the Farming Interest.

The present panic in financial matters, which has caused the suspension of banks, the stoppage of mills and other manufacturing works, will be felt to a greater or less extent by the farmer; but chiefly by those farmers who have grown a large surplus of their products for the market. Prices for farm products will of course be lower than would have been the case had the money panic not occurred; and this will be felt quite severely by those farmers who have been looking to this source for obtaining money to pay debts. Beyond this (which our farmers feel far less than the western farmers,) we imagine little injury will result to Pennsylvania farming or Pennsylvania farmers. And it is in just such times as this that we realize the security, the independence and the real dignity of farming as a business, and of the happiness and genuine comfort of farmers as a class. It takes such times as this, too, for the advantages of farming to be fully appreciated—as in times of sickness we realize the blessing of health. How often have many farmers, we fear, thought their lot a rather hard one, bringing severe labor, not much money and little recreation or enjoyment. They have it may be, envied the city resident who was President of a bank, agent of a manufacturing company or clerk in a store; men who have seemed to them to enjoy so much of this world's goods, and to have had so little care. How is it now? The man who "rolled in wealth" but a few weeks ago is a bankrupt; the clerks, bookeepers and agents have lost their situations through the failure of their companies, and have barely the means of supporting their families. A long cold winter is approaching. But little has been laid by to draw upon in such a contingency as the present—for it is an almost universal experience in life that a man's expenses generally keep pace with his income—and what are the thousands who have been turned out of employment within the last four weeks, and the other thousands who are dependent upon them for their maintenance, to do? But on the other hand, how is it with the farmers all over this broad country—all over our goodly State? Do we hear of failures, of suspensions, of laborers turned away, of suffering families and of want? Verily, nay! The farmer's table is well spread; his children are well fed and well clothed; there are potatoes, meat, lard, butter, eggs and cheese in store; his barns are full of hay and stock, and he has a little scrip in his pocket. With his nice colt and comfortable carriage, his warm robes and well dressed wife, he may drive past the bank president walking along the street with not a dollar in his pocket that is his own. Contrast their situations. Who could leave the comfort, the solid enjoyment and the high minded independence of the one for the uncertain riches, the cankering anxiety and the almost penniless condition of the other—for after all it is often the men whom the world thinks rich that prove to be poor, when we come down to the "fine thing."

We have all heard much of late about the unprofitableness of farming, that it don't *pay*, and that farmers as a class get smaller returns for their labor than men in any other occupation whatever. And agricultural writers and talkers who ought to know better, have unwittingly been doing much harm by this kind of talk. They have made a good many farmers dissatisfied, and sent away many young men of only ordinary talent to the city—when in fact all their efforts should have been directed towards uniting the farmers together and making them better contented with their business and their profits. But the "panic" has done this now, in a very effectual manner. Amid the ruins of banks, the bursting of fancy bonds, the stopping of ponderous wheels that have given employment to thousands of operatives, and the general crash in nearly all branches of manufacturing industry that has taken place during the past few weeks; the farmer does not stop to ask if farming pays. We hear no questions of this kind. The farmer himself, as well as every person who takes sound views of the situation, unite in regarding the position of the independent farmer as one to be envied, and as one least effected by panics of this kind, of any business or occupation. Let these lessons therefore be taken home by every farmer in the country, and studying them, let them all endeavor to gather satisfaction and happiness from the calamity which has been so severely felt by many classes, but from which they are happily free.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It contains tabular statements showing the distribution of internal revenue, the aggregate receipts, and ratio of receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections, etc. The total receipts from all sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks, for the fiscal year ending June 30 1873, were $114.075,456.98. This sum exceeded estimate of the Commissioner by $4,-075,456.98. It is estimated that the total receipts for the current year will be $100,000,000. The present financial embarrassment, if long continued, will effect this estimate somewhat. It is not thought that the amount of taxes received from the personal use of tobacco or spirits will be reduced to any great degree by the panic, but a loss will be felt in the amount used in the mechanic arts.

By the act of December 24, 1872, the officers of assessor and assistant assessor were ordered to be abolished by or before June 30, 1873. The Commissioner, in his report proposing the change, asserted that a large reduction of expenses would follow the adoption of the new system. The following figures show the annual saving in comparison with the old method: The appropriation for collecting and assessing the internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $6,200 000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, $4.600,-000. making a difference in favor of the new system of $1.600 000. The estimates for the year 1875 show a still further reduction.

The Commissioner recommends that the compensation of collectors should be increased. He thinks $2,-500 too small a salary for an officer who gives a bond for $50,000 or $100,-000 and who is responsible for the taxes of his district and the honesty of his subordinates. Even those who have the care of six or seven millions of the public funds have but $5,000 a year. The arears of some districts have been more than doubled by the act of June, 1872, thus rendering the duties of the officials very onerous, and the report urges that their salaries should be raised correspondingly.

——The Election for voting on the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution, is to be held on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, our readers should remember this as it is one of the most important elections that has been held in this State for years, important because its result will fix a fundamental law of the State, and when once fixed cannot be changed except at great expence and trouble.

—The cost of Altoona's new water works was over $300,000. The capacity of the reservoir is 3,000,000 gallons of water.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Brown comes out against the new constitution, let its friends tremble, for Brown has sworn to defeat the new constitution or sink Centre County into the fiery caldron that seathes and bubbles in the bowels of old mother earth. But his strongest position is a false one, for he says that the new organic law will restore the tax upon real estate. Any person who reads the article in question will see at once that it is incapable of such a construction. Here it is.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

Taxes are levied by the State, County, city, borough, township, school district, etc., and these municipalities are what is meant by "the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax." Real estate may be taxed for the purpose of all, any or none of these organizations at the discretion of the Legislature. But if taxed by any one of these municipalities for any purpose, then the tax must be uniform upon all the real estate within their borders. Can anyone find fault with this? Is it not just and right in true accord with the principles of a free Republican government? Does any one object to equal taxation upon the same class of subjects? This clause of the New Constitution we say therefore does not place a tax upon real estate, but simply says that if a tax is put upon farms for instance it shall be equal without partiality or favor. Brown calls upon the poor men to vote against the new law; why, we are at loss to determine. No class of men in the state are so interested in stopping special legislation as the poorer classes, for it never benefits, but almost always oppresses them. While they cannot possibly gain anything by it they may lose a great deal. According to Brown the Legislature would be compelled by the section complained of to tax all property in the state for all purposes except that enumerated. No construction could be more absurd. Under the first section the Legislature classifies the subject of taxation as it sees proper, and it imposes upon each class whatever taxes it sees fit; or it may refuse to tax any of the classes for any purpose whatever.

But every municipal authority must collect a uniform tax within its limits upon the same class of subjects for the same purpose, except upon those subjects of taxation exempted out of the class to which they belong by the Legislature. The whole subject of taxation is left with the Legislature subject to the requirement that if any class of subjects is taxed for any purpose the tax must be uniform, saving only the specific subjects enumerated.

The papers opposed to the new constitution and giving the reasons herein enumerated know that the position is false. As we said last week the motives of men must be watched, and have we not shown that those who advance this lame argument in opposition to the new law must have other reasons for their opposition, which they would be afraid to expose and which are as foreign to the reason given as daylight from darkness.?

OWING to the stringency in the money market our County Commissioners were compelled to borrow about three thousand dollars at eight per cent interest, to pay the expense of the last week's court. If the Commissioners had done their duty, the treasury would now contain the money that is in the hands of defaulting tax collectors, which has been allowed to remain there at the expense of the tax payers, simply because these tax collectors are pot-house politicians of the Democratic school who do the bidding of the court house ring, and their organ. The *Watchman* stated at the conclusion of the last Auditor's report, that the county was out of debt with over five thousand dollars of a surplus if the taxes were collected. The Commissioners have allowed the money to remain in the hands of the collectors so long that it is impossible to get it. Hence the necessity of borrowing money now at the expense of the tax payers of the county.

—A Pittsburg peanut vender has $12 000 in bank.

WM. M. TWEED.

Contrary to the expectations of a great many and perhaps even of himself, Wm. M. Tweed, the chief of the New York ring of thieves, was convicted on one hundred and four courts of the indictment against him and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment and $12,750 fine. It is strange that any one should have thought it possible for so great a criminal to escape, and yet one year ago we think there would have been very few men who would have said that they really believed Tweed would ever have gone to prison. Although his stealings amounted to millions yet no man expected that he would be dealt with rigorously, or that he would be held to an account for his misdeeds as a poor wretch would have been sure to have been if through hunger he should be tempted to steal a loaf of bread. We have become so accustomed to see rich thieves escape and the poor suffer, especially in New York, where between murder and stealing, murder ranks as the lesser crime. Tweed the Boss is now 66 years old so that his sentence amounts almost to a life sentence.

Judge Davis in passing sentence said the verdict of guilty was the only one the jury could have found without violating their oaths, the proofs from the beginning of the case being simply a mathematical demonstration of the prisoner's guilt. "Placed in a high position of public trust, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any other instance of a like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it; instead of standing guard where the law placed you over the treasury of your county, you threw that treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates."

The prisoner was then removed in charge of the Sheriff's officers and desperate efforts made to obtain a stay of proceedings. Judge Pratt on being applied to, refused to interest himself. Judge Ingraham was next requested to interpose. The former chieftain was extremely anxious and depressed. All efforts to obtain judicial interferance failing, Wm. M. Tweed was taken to the Tombs at half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, where he was allowed to remain until last Friday in order to settle up his business matters. He was then by orders from the Attorney General removed to the Penetentiary on Blackwells Island.

"How are the mighty fallen?" But a few years ago the leading and most powerful politician in New York city, with thousands of men ready to do his bidding and rolling in wealth and envied no doubt by not a few. But now, there are none so poor as to do him reverance.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

Views of the Controller of the Currency—He Recommends Legislation Prohibiting Interest on Deposits in any National or Private Bank—Rigid Enforcement of the Act Relative to the Certification of Checks.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 25.—The forthcoming report of the Controller of the Currency will contain the following on the subject of "Interest on deposits and certification of checks:"

In my last annual report I referred briefly to the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits, and my predecessors have frequently referred more at length to the same subject. The difficulty has been that the proposed legislation by Congress upon the subject would apply only to the National banks. The effect of such legislation would be to bring State banks and savings banks, organized by authority of the different States, in direct competition with the National banks in securing the accounts of correspondents and dealers. The National banks will be desirous of retaining their business, and the more unscrupulous would not hesitate to evade the law by offering to make collections throughout the country free of charge, to buy and sell stocks without commission and to re-discount paper at low rates. The proposed action of the Clearing-house in the City of New York, if adopted by the Clearing-houses of the principle cities of the Union, would do more to prevent the payment of interest on deposits than any Congressional enactment. But the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits are by no means confined to the city banks. It may be safely said that this custom, which prevails in almost every city and village of the Union, has done more than any other to demoralize the business of banking. State banks, private banks, and associations under the guise of savings banks, everywhere, offer rates of interest upon deposits which cannot safely be paid by those engaged in legitimate business. National banks, desirous of retaining the business of their dealers, also make similar offers, and the result is not only an increase of the rates of interest paid by business men, but, as a consequence, investments in unsecured loans, bringing ultimate loss both upon the shareholders of the bank and the depositors.

The kind of legislation needed is that which shall apply to all banks and bankers alike, whether organized under the National Currency act or otherwise. A law prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by the National banks will have little effect, unless followed by similar legislation under authority of the different States, and there is little hope that such legislation can be obtained. The National Currency act, which was passed during the war, provided for a tax of one half of one per cent upon all deposits, and subsequent internal revenue legislation extended this tax to all deposits made with State banks and individual bankers. This was essentially a war tax, and should, in my judgment, be repealed with other similar internal revenue taxation; and I recommend, if legislation is proposed on this subject, that the law be so amended as to repeal this tax, so far as it applies to demand deposits, and that an increased rate of taxation be imposed uniformly upon all deposits which, either directly or indirectly, are placed with banks or bankers, with the offer or expectation of receiving interest. Such legislation if rigidly enforced, will have the effect not only to reduce the rate of interest throughout the country but will, at the same time, prevent the illegitimate organization of savings banks, the organization of which should be allowed only upon the condition that the savings of the people shall be carefully and prudently invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, distributed from time to time to the depositors and to no other persons whatsoever.

The act of March 3, 1869, authorizes the appointment of a reciever, if any officer clerk or agent of any National bank shall certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank at the time said check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Receivers have been appointed for the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New York, and the New Orleans Banking Association during the past year for violations of this act; and it is the intention of the Controller hereafter to rigidly enforce this act whenever he is satisfied of such violation.

A CARD FROM SHON.

De feller vot rites in de Brown paper apout me vot I vas "dead" vas not vell posted. Enyhow I dink it makes not much subscirbshun, vitch it is vot he vants. He tried to hide de real authorship, but de hole article sthinks mit de foul oders of dat filthy carcass from vitch it eminated. I vouldent stop to deny his malicious falshoods ef he didient heap "insult upon injury" mit callin me "his particular friend." Heaven safe me from sich friends!

I nose him "from A to Izzard." I nose him before dis long vile ago, but I nefer sphoke mit him in my life. De first time vot I look at him, his dissipated and debauched counenance filld me mit such a horror, gust like vot von experience ven he first sees dat disgutin animal vot dey calls de Hyene, in de managury. Effry since den I couldent dink of allowing myself to come midin a ten foot pole of his filthy garments, an now dat misserable excuse of humanity, has de audacity to call me his "particular friend," Avant! mit youself, you misserable cuss. If you would effer call me dat to my face, although I voult be sorry to disgrase de poor brute vot wore de hide of vitch my boots is made, I voult return de insult in a deserveing manner. SHON.

EGYPT VOTS IN HAINS, NOV. 1872.
P. S. "*Resur' Gam.*"

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Dec. 1, 1873.

Rev. R. Breckinridge, David Barlow, Patrick Brogan, Mrs. Kate Brown, Geo. W. Curry, John Cole, Herman Frish, Macks Mallian Fricker, Miss Hannah Hull, Amos S Henderson, John C. Kays, John Lowers, Mrs. Ellen E. Miller, Miss Mary Myars, Miss Kate Mann, Miss Sarah McKinney, John H. Neidigh, Frank. Pruyn, Miss Jane Rossman, Mrs. Robison, Chas. Reese, Mrs. Annie Saylor, Ja. A. Stine, Miss Lizzie Smith, Geo. Smeltzer—2, Irvin Tilborn, W. J. Williams.

STATE ITEMS.

—Berks county feeds 350 paupers in her almshouse.

—Oil at the wells in Butler county is down to fifty cents a barrel.

—Lectures are being arranged in Pottsville for the benefit of the poor.

—There are now thirty-six granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania.

—Simon Brant, a Lancaster county, lusty youth of 12 years, tips the beam at 149 pounds.

—The Sunbury and Lewistown railroad will probably be sold on or about the first day of January, 1874.

—Wealthy firms of Wilmington set a good example by distributing bread occasionally to the poor of that city.

—A flash of lightning went through the Erie Dispatch office recently on the shafting and knocked the "devil" down the cellar.

—It is estimated that not less than 30,-000 persons have been thrown out of employment in Philadelphia since the crash commenced.

—The gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint in October amounted to $11-000,000 in double eagle. The gold weighed thirty-eight tons.

—Nearly all the newspapers in Philadelphia, irrespective of their politics, including the *Press*, are earnestly advocating the adoption of the new Constitution.

—The total vote cast at the recent election in Pennsylvania barely reached 467,000. Last year the total was about 673,000; and there are doubtless 700,000 voters in the State.

—A minister asked the sexton to bring him some water, on Sabbath remarking that he couldn't preach on wind alone.—He despenses the gospel by "wind and water," and he is not a Baptist either.

—A peculiar throat disease in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is mentioned by the Scranton *Times* of Saturday last, as having proved fatal to upwards of sixty children within the space of a fortnight.

—Beal's rolling-mill, at Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., which suspended operations a few weeks since, has again commenced work, giving employment to quite a number of persons living in that neighborhood.

—More grave charges against Grant's administration. A man over in Petersburg had twenty-two chickens stolen from his coop the other evening, and the theft is charged on Grant, as the result of his thanksgiving proclamation.

—With wages reduced one-half dealers cannot consistently expect consumers to pay "war prices" for provisions. Prices must accord with wages at this critical juncture. The "shrinkage of values" cannot be confined to labor alone.

—A disease similar in all its forms to the horse disease of last year has again made its appearance among the horses in some parts of Chester county, Pa. It is feared that it will prove a repetition of last year's terrible affliction among the stock.

—The Postmaster General has decided that postal cards cannot be tendered in payment of unpaid or short paid mail matter, and that to affix printed matter, as a slip from a newspaper, to a postal card, whether with or without writing on the same, is to make the card liable to letter postage.

—The Harrisburg Car Shops resumed operations on Monday November 24, on a large contract for work for a Western road, by which nearly the entire force of that extensive concern are put to work, a fact which causes great rejoicing among the men. These shops are among the most extensive of their kind in the State, and under the management of Mr. W.T. Hildrup are a source whence a share of the local prosperity of the city is derived.

——The following notice was posted in the Millheim post office, last week:

TAKE NOTIS

A young Steer straied away from the supscriber last June about 1½ year yold black culler the western bread now mark any person or persons will inform me about him I will pay them for there trouble

Rebersburg Centre co Octob 11 D A 1873

——An Agricultural meeting will be held at Centre Hall, on Saturday afternoon, December 6th, in the school house. All are invited to attend, Gen. Beaver, John H. Orvis, D. S. Keller and other members of the Alderney Cattle Club will make speeches.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

CONSTITUTION.

New Constitution Proposed to the Citizens of this Commonwealth for their Approval or Rejection, by the Constitutional Convention

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the Court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such Courts, and in such cases as the General Assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or by its authority.

SEC 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attained of treason or felony by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION. 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for services upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary elect one of its members President pro tem., who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned at any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city nor county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one Representative for every full ratio, and an additional Representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one Representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one Representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the Representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four Representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceeding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law: authorizing the creating, extension, or impairing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; changing the names of persons or places; changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies; except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; vacating roads, town plats, streets, or alleys; relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; for opening and conducting elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; granting divorces, erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities boroughs, townships, election or school districts; changing the law of decent or succession; regulating the practice, jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judical proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judical sales of real estate; regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury, exempting property from taxation; regulating labor trade, mining, or manufacturing; creating corporations or renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity; to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting power or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply thereto shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made by the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent, or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts; but all contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons, property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such actions now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofor made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspections or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or recieve, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, things of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judical proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judical proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill, proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION. 1. The Executive Department of the Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instructions.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses, of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the provisions as the Governor; he shall be the president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No persons shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceeding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Institution for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by laws to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the cessre of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such an election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election; in acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded and filled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office; the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President, pro tempore, of the Senate; and shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such case the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive vote.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required of the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. Supreme Courts shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligable. The judges whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and there ore each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices over any terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, or habeas corpus, or mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto and as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common please shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5 Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts: but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Alleghany in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively in the courts of common please number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Alleghany as the courts of common pleas number one and number two, but said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any courts where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a district and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in said courts of common pleas, without designating the number of said courts, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Alleghany each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistance as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgement docket, which shall contain the judgements and liens of all said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany respectively shall, from time to time, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of quarter session of the peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justice of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of common pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of the majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 30,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose terms of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated by fixed salaries, to be payed by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. The office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, as may be prescribed by law, upon the allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cases shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or requisits of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, the United States, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of common Please, beside the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Please and Orphans' Court.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as

Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.

v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v3n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

☞ THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED. ☜

5-11-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solititous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. P. C. RICHARD.

v4n28-1y.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

Painting and Lettering.

MARVEN STEEPLE,

SCENIC, SIGN, LETTERING,

HOUSE PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c.

Work done PROMPTLY and at the LOWEST CHARGES IN TOWN.

☞ Can be found at Mrs. Zellers', Spring St., Bellefonte. v5-14-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

---

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attends to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-18 1y

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock or the Centenial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birthday of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Merchant Tailoring.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

—

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

PAINTS.

ONLY 20 CENTS.

Every Man His Own Painter

Or PAINTS:

How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise containing sample card with 42 different actual Painted Shades and Tints, with instructions for exterior and interior house decoration, published by Henry Carey Baird, Box 1614 Post Office, Philadelphia.

SEE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A Want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific American.*

"Not only a necessity to painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—*N. Y World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advise therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"In publishing this Book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excells ours in appearence."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 20 cents, Mr Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the Town and County paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellance of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—*Philadelphia Ledger*

PRICES.

Sample Copy, pamphlet form, only 20 cents.
" " paper cover, - - - - 25 "
1 " Edition, cloth bound, - - - 50 "

J. WELCH & CO. AGENTS, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY

begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive

Livery Stables in Bellefonte.

His horses are good and safe—his

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,

and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public and promises satisfaction.

WM. McCULLEY.

Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY!

Has become the Leading Company in amount of annual business,

Cash Income, over..... 9,000,000
Cash Assets, over..... 20,000,000
Annual Business, over..... 50,000,000

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JOHN I. RANKIN & CO.,

AGENTS

BELLEFONTE, PA.

v4n44-

THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Co.

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS..... President.

Cash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual Cash Income over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annual Premium, $364,60. Dividends amounting to $288 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

BETTS & CAMPBELL, General Agents, 809 & 811, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. BLANCHARD, AG'T,

5-2-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves.

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored?

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once, simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on reciept of six cents, or two post stamps

Address the publishers, 40-1y
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

EAGLE HOTEL.

R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

M. M. WARR, Sup't.

227 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate um $2.25 per day.

4-19-1y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Maine Truss Co., No. 633 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

5-15-1y-eow

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

5-29-1y

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES

—

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA

5-25-tf.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANKS!!!

THE most complete assortment to be found in Centre county, at

J. WELCH & CO'S

at the following prices:

Summons,.....per hundred, 60c
Subpeonas,..... " ..... " 60c
Executions,..... " ..... " 60c
Constables' Warrants,..... " ..... " 60c
Judgm't Notes, unbound " ..... " 60c
Exemp'n " " ..... " ..... " 60c
Judgment and Exemption Notes, unbound,..... .....per hundred, 60c
Motions for Judgment,..... " ..... " 75c
Affidavit to Account..... " ..... " 75c
Statement & Confess'n. " ..... " 1,50
Amical Act'n & Conf'n. " ..... " 1,50
Leases,.....50c per doz—5c apiece.

AND EVERY OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS

EQUALLY LOW.

BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☜

25-tf JAS. WELCH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

JUST OUT—THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING

HOWE

Sewing Machine

THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

1000

ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 220,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.

THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running.

It is superior to all in the following respects:
1st. Simplicity of construction.
2nd. Ease of management.
3d. Lightness of running.
4th. Non-liability to get out of repair.
5th. Durability—it being made of the finest hardened steel.
6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or glazed, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or fells without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER, FELLER, BRAIDER, QUILTER and GUIDE; Also, OILER, BOTTLE OIL, Doz. NEEDLES, BOBBINS, &c., go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Ruffler and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given.

We keep a full line of Sewing Machine attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine Oil is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market.

☞ FOR THE NEW ☜

LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,

CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,

Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 5-22-6m.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

never brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞ Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-29-1y.

Notice to Breeders of Stock.

The Bellefonte Jersey Alderney Cattle Club owners of the CELEBRATED THOROUGH BRED JERSEY BULL "JUNIATA," stationed at the farm of Shugert & Harris, near Bellefonte, where persons desiring to improve their stock are requested to call. Service $5. 34-3m

---

AUCTIONEER.—Samuel Parker offers his services to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, as Auctioneer. He will cry all sales entrusted to him at reasonable prices Address SAMUEL PARKER,
4n-42ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

● R. H. McDONALD & CO., ●
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

5-37-4m.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 5-22-6m.

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN,..... .....Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

he following rates:

One year in advance,.....	$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....	$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.	$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c. executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

THE man who boasts that he don't read the newspapers, glories in his shame.

CONGRESSMEN receive $5,000 back pay. Working men have their wages reduced from ten to twenty per cent. The rich shall be made richer, and the poor poorer, reads the "unjust law."

THE *W tchman* seems to have lost its enthusiasm on the borough finances since its overthrow at the October election by the defeat of Sankey. Meek endeavored to decoy the people of the county from the issue before them by commenting on the financial debt, which was entirely foreign to the question at issue. The tax payers of the county took this view of it and voted accordingly hence Samuel Gramly's election. As the Constitutional Election is near at hand we would suggest to the *Watchman* that it would be highly proper for it to revive this question of borough finance, and as there are two eminent democrats who are members of that august body, the town council, no doubt they will be willing to make such affidavits as will suit the *Watchman* for publication. Foster's affidavit had such fearful influence on the voters we shall be glad if the *Watchman* will repeat the dose.

TRIBUTE of respect to the memory of E. G. Yerick, by the "Murdoch Literary Society," of Bellefonte, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his All-wise providence has been pleased to remove by death from our midst our worthy friend and fellow-member.

Resolved, 1st. That in his death we have lost a true friend, one whose memory is enbalmed upon our hearts in deeds of kindness, and that we shall commemorate his virtues.

2nd. That our Society has lost an earnest member, and that in paying this fraternal tribute of respect to his memory, we deplore our loss.

3d. That while in the pride of strength and in the flower of his youth he has been summoned to the realities of a future life, we who are left behind can testify our appreciation of his labor and his worth.

4th. That while we bow in submission to the divine will, we tender to the bereaved family of which the deceased was a member, our heartfelt sympathy and commend to him who wounds only to heal

5th. That these resolutions be published in the County papers, and entered upon the minutes of this Society.

W. B. RANKIN,
N. BECK,
C. A. SCHROYER,
Com.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register*, complains and justly too, we think, that it has not received its fair share of the patronage from the Republican County officers. It asserts, (and we having been in the place for four weeks, know, from our observation that it is true,) that the Democratic paper has received patronage from Republicans, which in a few years has enabled its owner to buy a power press and fit up a very nice office.

We believe it is right to give Democratic papers, in Republican counties, the advertising, because if it is of importance that one portion of the community should see them, it is equally as important that the whole should. But we cannot see any justice or consistency in Republicans feeing a paper which never gives them any support to the entire disregard of the claims of their own party organ. If we want good, readable papers, we must give them at least a decent support. We do not believe that Over will ever set the world on fire, but then he is a good, honest, well-meaning man, and entitled to the earnest, cordial support of the Republicans of Blair county.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Below we publish the names of pupils in the first four grades of the Bellefonte Public Schools, whose averages were over ninety per cent:

High School.—Nannie T. McGinley, 99.4, Kate McCaffry, 99.4. Ragena Meese, 99, Bella Rankin, 99, Alicia McCafferty, 98, Sally McGinley, 98, Julia McCafferty, 98, Ella Newman, 98, Effie Straub, 98, Constans Richards, 98, Lizzie Foster, 98, William Erhard, 98, Bella Ward, 97, Maggie Dooley, 97, Louise Sands, 97, Mary Morgan, 97, Robert McKnight, 96, Charles Tripple, 96, Louis R. Erhard, 96, Charles McClellan, 96, Milton Straub, 95, Annie McKnight, 95, Sally Graham, 93, Emma Graham, 92, Ella Morgan, 92.

Senior Grammar.—Ella Garberick, 98, Sallie Derr, 98, Clara Shrom, 98, Rosa Sternberg, 98, Katie Powers, 98, Mary Tripple, 98, Victorine Lyon, 98, Mary Ettele, 98, Lizzie Shortidge, 98, Lidie Johnston, 98, Fannie E. Gray 98, John Shrock, 98, Finley Johnston, 98, Willie Parson, 98, Andrew Leib, 98, Charles Smith, 98, Charles M. Cartney, 98, William Harris, 98, Edward Shrom, 98, Francis Speer, 98, Joseph Davis, 98, Milton Tate, 98, S. Linn Longwell, 98, Joseph Ray, 98, Lidie Shrock, 97, Maggie M'Cafferty, 97, Bessie M'Cafferty, 97, John M'Ginley, 97, Frederick Martin, 97. Joseph Powers, 96, George Bailey, 96, Kittie Powers, 95. Ellen Brennon, 95, Willie Brenner, 95, Edward Graham, 91.

Junior Grammar School.—Mary Powers, 98. Clara Grine, 98, Bertha Jacobs, 98, Ada Gerberich, 98, Alvin Bartley, 98, Willie Kline, 98, Allie Baney, 98, Jacob Jacobs, 98, Clara Strickland, 97. Emma Snyder, 97, Mary Snyder, 97, Katie Clark, 97, Maggie Bayard, 97. Ellie Cowdrick, 97, Mary Wetze, 97, Emma Piper, 96, Harry Schroyer, 98. Willie Shaffer, 97. Alfred Harkheimer, 98, Isaac Gissinger, 98, George Schrock, 98, Thaddie Longwell, 95, Joseph Ucercoffler, 96, George Hoover, 94, Chas. Ulartin, 95, Eugene Bradley, 95. Eddie Speer, 97. Wilbur Harris, 96, James Bayard, 96. Creighton Kinney, 95, Dickie Garman, 96.

First Intermediate.—Mary Waddle, 98, Mary Shrom, 98, Mary Peck, 98, Mary Hunter, 98, Maggie Haupt, 98, Ella Haupt, 98. Sarah Lenfar, 98. Kate Shaffer, 98, Lizzie Brennan, 98, Beckie Mulhollend, 98, H. Grim, 98. Adolphus King, 98, Edward Richards, 98 Mary Sholl, 98, Mary Downing, 97, Mary Fahey, 97. Hattie Faucart, 97. Ida King, 97, Robert Brennan, 97, Lewis McCafferty, 97. Charles Morgan, 97, Mary Bradly, 96:5 Lula Meek, 96:5, Maggie Morgan, 96:5. Virgie Rothrock, 96:5, Harry McClellan, 96, Harry Baney, 96. Frank Hunter, 96. George Johnson, 96, Jacob Lyons, 96 Eddie Cook, 96, Sarah Morrison, 95. Sarah Conoway, 95, Thomas Conoway, 95, Edward Cole, 95. Philip Etelle, 95. Samuel Nichols, 95. Harry Wetzel, 95.

MILLHEIM MELANGE.—Business dull ....Farmers are looking pleasant—corn all away.....Specie payments coming in force at some places.....Fifty cent animal shows played.....Wrath and headiche somewhat the gossip....."Meet me at the Gate, Love," should be changed to "Meet me at the Grate, Love".....The quarterly meeting of the U. B. Church was a success.....The mountains hereabouts are full of deer—hunters are successful.....Mother says I may, but papa says I mustn't, isthe way they do things here....Cold weather makes the matrimonial question lively.....The Millheim schools are flourishing..... "Nippenose boys are not as smart as the Milroy boys"....Penns Creek boys stay out late on Saturday nights, and tell on each other—show their smartness by putting it in the *Berichter*.....Young men must be careful whose lady they are escorting, lest some one, with an older claim, may interfere from behind...."Yony' Kreamer has a new clerk—old one discharged....War in "Frogtown"—Germany against America—slight skirmishes occasionally—no loss of life, no blood shed....Our jolly friend, S. F. Henderson, was in town a few days since.....F. P. Musser runs the Elk Creek school. PLUTO.

——We are enformed that Mr. Jno. I. Thompson, Prest. of the Elk River Navigation company, has finished the work on the Lock and Dam on Elk River in West Virginia, at Charleston, and has passed Steam Boats through it. Mr. Thompson has been engaged all the fall in completing this enterprise. He has now overcome all difficulties and success crowns his efforts. The Company who have undertaken this work, are principally Pennsylvanians. They have bought a Boom on Elk River with a capacity to hold from thirty to fifty million of logs and have now made the river navigable for large steam-boats for fifteen to twenty miles from its mouth at Charleston. Having purchased one hundred thousand acres of valuable coal and timber lands, situated on the Elk River above Charleston the navigation of the river became a necessity to develop these lands. While largely enhancing the value, the success of the enterprise will inaugurate a new epoch in the history of the state of West Virginia. It will bring her immense forests of oak and poplar into market at a moderate cost, and develop her vast deposits of coal.

——The man who wants to be consulted when they are making State Treasurers out ot Philipsburgers, was in town last week. He had some business in court, but at the time we saw him, he was explaining why the earth had but one, and Jupiter four moons. It was because the latter was so much of a lunatic. His Ow(e)n mother wouldn't have known him, he looked so patriarchal, and so learnedly. There are no more quirks or Perks in Astronomy or Philipsburg but what he is thoroughly conversant with, but it costs him time and money to make the calculations.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY FORENOON SESSION,

Court convened at 9 A. M.

Chas. Hower admitted to the Bar.

Alice Haworth, for violating liquor law, fined $50 and costs.

Richard Hayes and Robert Taylor, for the same offence, fined $50 each and costs, and go to jail ten days.

Trial of Hardman P. Richards for the killing of John F. Williams at Julian Furnace.

District Attorney Potter assisted by A. O. Furst and D. F. Fortney, Esqrs., for Commonwealth; John H. Orvis and James A. Beaver, Esqrs., for defence.

CHARGE—MURDER. Our readers will recollect the details of this crime in these columns last August. We now present the testimony, pro and con, in substance as given by the witnesses The following jurymen were chosen, with Bartram Galbraith and J. S. Parsons in charge:

A. J. Shuey, Isaac Pennington, George Mattern, Jos. Swineheart, W. H. Neff. Jas. Thomas, Col. John Rishel, George Gray, J. V. Knoll, Simon Harper, Felix Muilin, John Hughes.

After empanelling the jury, court adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mary C. Hoover, *as* Frank Fitzer. Fornication and Bastardy. Def't plead guilty. Usual fine and costs.

Homicide case recalled.

Catherine, Williams sworn and testified—am the second wife of the deceased. Have lived at Julian Furnace 21 years. Married to John F. Wiliams 12 years ago the 4th of October last, and have lived with my husband at present place of abode ever since. We owned the house and 30 acres of land. My husband was 67 years of age. The day on which this difficulty occurred my little girl came to me and told me Hezekiah Richards was down at the drift, I told her to go and tell her father he was there. I sewed awhile, then went out over the porch and stood on the bank the house stands on in the front yard some five minutes. Saw Richards at the drift coming towards Williams and the boys in a great hurry—John F. Williams, my husband, and David and Frank Adams, my oldest boys by my first husband. In a few moments I heard the children crying "papa is killed, papa is killed." I started from where I stood and running up met a collier and his wife above the crossing and told him Hezekiah Richards had killed my husband and asked him to go back. He refused and his wife objected to his going back. I then went on to where he was lying. When I got there I found him lying on the bank of the creek and the blood streaming out of his head, his face was bloody and I could not tell where he was hurt until I tore off my apron and wet it in the creek and washed his head. I then saw where he was hurt and saw a bunch of brains sticking out. He was very sick and trying to throw up. I tried to raise him up but could not, I had not the strength to do it. John Myers and Roland Swisher came up close behind me and Mr Brown right after. Roland Swisher started for the doctor and Myers and Brown staid with me The boys went to the house and got the horse and sled and bed clothes to haul him home. We put him on the sled and I set on the sled and supported him until we got him home. We fixed the bed and carried him in the house and put him in. Mr. Faulk was at the house when we got there and dressed his head and waited until Dr. Blair came on the 5 o'clock train. We then put some mats on the carpet and took him out of his bloody bed and dressed him in clean clothes. Dr. examined the wound and pronounced it fatal. He dressed his head and took out the bunch of brains that was hanging out and put it in a basin of water. Dr told me he could do nothing for him but keep him comfortable. He would lie insensible half an hour at a time, and then would throw himself in the bed so it took two men to hold him. Continued that way until he died Saturday evening at 6¼ o'clock I sent to Bellefonte for Dr. Potter Saturday evening He came on the 5 o'clock train. Said there was no help for him, did not think he would live over night. Don't recollect how far it is from the house to the drift, suppose it is 25 rods. Mr. Williams had been better during the summer than previously. Richards had left the drift before I went there. I saw him going up the plank road with an axe on his shoulder. The drift was on the land we had under fence and used as pasture for our sheep and cattle. I met the boys as I was going down about ten rods from where Williams was lying. Did not see Williams, hand until Saturday morning when I saw three fingers cut on the left hand. Richards was going towards Tyrone when I saw him.

Cross Examination.—By counsel for defence. On which side of the railroad is your house? North side. On which side of the R. R. is the plank road? South side. How far is your house from the road? A few rods. How near you did Richards live? Adjoining our land towards the ridges. Would he pass your house in going from his house to the R. R.? He would pass our house on the left. How would Richards get from his house to the road? A lane runs from his house to the road above our land. On which side of the R. R. is the Bald Eagle Creek? South side. How far from the R. R? I don't know. Is there a lot between? There is. Which direction from your house is the drift? Up the valley.—How did you go from your house to the drift? I went across the pasture. Who told you Richards was at the drift? My little daughter, 10 years old. Where was your husband at the time? At the barn lying down. How far is the barn from the house? A few rods. Who was with your husband? David and Albert Adams. How old are they? 19 and 14 years. Your daughter went and told them Hard. Richards was at the drift? Yes sir. What did they go up to the drift for? To notify Richards not to take any of the wood. You saw them going? Yes sir. How wide is the drift? Not half as wide as this room. Did you see him before he started? Yes sir. What was he doing? Standing there. How long did he stand there after you first saw him? About a minute. How far did he have to walk before he passed out of your sight? Three or four rods. On which side of the Creek is the drift? South side. Which way did you go to the drift? Up the plank road. How long after you saw Richards start did you hear the children cry? Not more than two minutes. Did you meet any one when you were going up there? I met Collier Hanley 10 or 15 rods from our house. Were you running? I was. Did you see any one else? Saw two young men coming on horse back. Did you see Richards when you heard the boys hollow? No sir. Did you see the contest between Richards and your husband? No sir. What did you say to Hanley when you met him? I asked him to go back, Richards had killed Williams. What else did you say? Nothing. Did you not say there he has got Richards down I hope he will kil the ——? No sir I never make, use of such language. Could you see Richards and Williams when you met Hanley? No sir. Have you ever related these facts differntly at any other time to any other person? No sir. What crop was growing on the lot between the R. R. and the drift? Oats. Who sowed the oats? Richards. Why did Richards sow the land? He claimed the land but he had no title. Bought it of Bush and Blanchard but never had it surveyed off. We had always paid the taxes on it, Richards sowed the oats by force. What agreement was there between Richards and Williams about the oats? Richards was put under $500 bonds last spring to keep the peace and the agreement was that if the land fell to him he should have all the oats, if not they should be equally divided, and both should keep off the land until it was settled.

Redirect. The Creek was flooded at the time this difficulty occurred and water was flowing around both sides of the drift. I have paid taxes on the disputed land 21 years. Have known Richards 25 years. Have heard him threaten to take Williams life three times. Two years ago next February Richards began to stop logs on the disputed land. Williams went to notify him not to put his logs there. My husband was walking with a crutch Saw Richards throw of his coat and come towards Williams. I ran up as hard as I could. When I got there Richards drew a knife out and swore he would rip his insides out and would do us all the devilment he could. Last May when Richards was sowing the oats Williams told the boy and I to go up and tell Richards to go out and put up the fence. We went up inside the fence, Richards raised the axe over my head and threatened to split my brains out. Williams came up and told him to go out. Richards raised the axe over him and I grabbed the axe and cut the inside of my hand. In July last Richards set the drift on fire. Williams and I went up to see what the fire was. Richards was standing on the drift and asked us what we wanted. Williams told him we came to see what he was doing. He told Williams if he did not leave he would put a double-bitted axe, into him. Williams told him he would not be had no axe. Richards said, no, but I have plenty of clubs though.

Re cross.—Two years ago when the difficulty occurred was any one present but yourself and husband? No sir. What did you go there for? To notify him not to put his logs there. Did he put any more there? No sir. Next spring we fenced it up. When the difficulty occurred who was present? Only myself, boy and husband. Was any one with Richards? His two sons were in sight loading rails to fence off the five acres from us. Who came up after you had spoken to Richards? My husband and I think David and one of the little girls. You were all there? Yes sir. And Richards alone? Yes sir. Were you cut badly on the hand? No sir.

Louis C. Bullock sworn. Riside at Julian Furnace. Knew deceased and prisoner. Had started up to Williams, about one o'clock that day and on the way stopped at the post office. Had been there about an hour when a little boy named Hanley came running down the R. R. and called me over to him I went back to the P. O. and asked Mr. Woomer to go up to my father-in-law's with me. He refused. I went to the station and got Austin, Swisher to go up. We started and as we passed the store I saw J. C. Hoover and told him the circumstances then hurried up to Williams', I found him lying in the bed on his left side, face towards the wall. Reached over and took him by the shoulder and drew him over and looked at the wound and saw it was a terrible cut, the brain oozing out. In the mean-time John Faulk, came in and I asked him to assist in dressing the wound Said he would. Washed the cut and tied it up, pouring cold water on it occasionly and left him in that position until Dr. Blair arrived on the 5 o'clock train, Dr. pronounced the wound fatal &c I staid with Williams that night (Friday) and all the next day, returning home Saturday evening and staid until morning when I returned to Williams and staid that day until he died at 25 minutes of 6 P. M. when I returned home. Got at Williams between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday. Don,t think he was conscious. Never spoke except to say "let me be." Seemed to suffer great pain. Wanted to talk but could not. Told him if he wanted anything to squeeze my hand, Williams was a small man good deal smaller than Richards.

Cross-examination.—Am married to Williams, daughter. His height little over five feet. Cut on the left side of his head from the eye back. *R direct.*—I was at the Creek where the difficulty occurred and found those two sticks with blood on them. There was a mark on Williams elbow & back. Three fingers of the left hand were out on the inside, two to the bone. The wound indicated one cut.

Dr J. M. Blair sworn.—I am a practicing physician. Have practiced 20 years. Reside in Unionville Was called to see Williams Aug 15 last. Found him insensible Did not know me or any one else. He had received an incised wound on the left side of the head about five inches in length running from the corner of the eye, a little above the ear back to the junction of the occipital and parietal bones. Made an examination of the wound and removed a portion of the brain, and satisfied myself the brain was considerably injured. The cut extended through the scalp, skull and penetratrated the brain 2½ inches. His pulse was very feeble, at times scarcly perceptible. Breathing somewhat labored. Removed him from the bed &c. The cause of death was an incised wound on the head. The instrument was like y sharp of considerable weight and used with considerable force. The wound ran back a little upward. The posterior portion a little deeper than the front. Wound obliquely downward from outside to inside.

Dr. Potter's testimony substantially the same as Dr. Blair's.

Jonathan Folk's testimony merely corroborative of testimony already given.

Court adjourned to 8. 30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

David Adams sworn.—Live half a mile from Julian Furnace, Williams was my step-father. Am 19 years old. Lived at home on Aug. 15. last. We were in the barn—step-father, brother and myself. One of the girls came out and told us Hard Richards was up at the drifts. Albert wakened step-father and told him. He got up and told us boys to come along and we would go up and see what he was doing. We went up and found Richards standing on the drifts. He told step father he did not want him to touch a stick of that wood. Step-father asked why. Richards told him not to touch it. He said he would. Richards told him to get out of that. He said he wouldn't. Richards came across the drift to where we were standing, cut off a beech limb, stuck his axe in the log, stepped down on the bank and hit step-father over the back once with the limb, then he threw down the limb, stepped back and got his axe and came at step-father with his axe. Struck at him but did not hit him, struck again. The second time he struck, step-father stooped down to pick up a limb and when he was half straightened up Richards struck the third blow and hit him. Richards shouldered his axe and started out towards the road, and said to my brother and I "that was what I wanted to do long ago, and if you don't look out more of you will get the same." Started home to tell mother, met her coming down she told me to go to the house and get the horse and sled. Went and got the horse and sled and came up to where step father was lying. Mr. Brown and Mr. Myers put him on the sled and we took him home. Richards was about ten feet, I should think, from step-father when he struck the first blow. He had to step back 1½ yards for his axe. Took the axe in both hands and struck hard as if he meant to cut.

Cross-examination.—Were moving hay, step-father Albert and I. Had been there about half an hour. Sister Sally came and told us. She is 10 years old. Told Albert to tell pap, Hard Richards was at the drift. It was raining. Albert wakened step-father. He was on the hay asleep. He hollowed at him to get up, did not get up quick. Step-father told Albert and I to come along and we would see what Richards was doing, if he was taking any of the wood. We could see Richards when we started. He was standing still with the axe on his shoulder about ¼ mile off. Step-father went ahead and we followed close behind said nothing going up. Walked slow, Richards spoke first. (Conversation same as heretofore quoted.) Richards was about 15 feet off when he cut the limb. Cut it off a beech tree in the drift with branches on Richards was standing on the log when he cut the limb. Step-father did not go towards Richards. Richards took the limb in both hands. Step-father was standing sideways when struck. He backed back and said nothing, we did nothing when Richards struck step-father. Step-father did not strike Richards, nor us. Richards said nothing when he struck with the limb. Richards was not near enough to hit step-father the first two times he struck with the axe. Step-father could not get back on account of logs behind him. Third time step-father was stooping down with face towards Richards. Fell on his back when struck, said nothing when he fell. Started home to tell mother. Richards went out the lane before we went Passed us about 20 feet off. Said that was what he wanted to do long ago, etc. Went straight home across the bottom for horse and sled. Met mother coming down at the bridge. Told her what had occurred. She went on down. Did not notice which way she went. Told John Bell first what had happened that evening. Told Bert Williams step-father's son. Told no one else. Hauled wood next day, and was at the station at Julian Furnace. Was not at the crane. Went to the station alone. Never heard Albert tell the transaction to any one. We did not talk it over. Told no one on the day of the funeral. Never told any one step-father went into the drift and struck Richards with a club and knocked him down. Never told the story differently. Never heard Albert tell the story differently.

Albert Adams sworn.—(the testamony of Albert corroborates that of David's with the exception of a few slight differences in minor points.)

D. W. Kline sworn.—Am constable. Obtained this axe from Richards Aug 15. Took it home and kept it until the Aug, court when I gave it to the District Attorney.

Michael Allbright sworn.—Live about half a mile from Richards. Have lived there 40 years. Have been farming until last spring when I sold my property. Richards was at my house the Sunday before this occurred. Said there would be life taken before these disputes would be settled. (This witness had made up his mind to tell a little story and did not mean to be bluffed off. But he was finally compelled to yield to the persuasive arguments of the attorneys for the Commonwealth, the defence and the honorable judge on the bench.)

The Commonwealth offers the sticks, hat and axe as evidences, then rests. James A. Beaver, Esq., very ably and eloquently opened the case for the defense detailing what they proposed to do, after which court adjourned to two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

James Richards sworn —The defendant is my father. I was at home when this difficulty occurred. Father was hawling out manure with a wooden sled. The sled sole was worn in two in the middle. He took his axe and went for a sled sole towards the railroad. Did not see him at the railroad. Saw him when he came back. Had been gone half an hour. Came in the back door and sat down. Saw a bruise mark on his face and blood running down. He was wringing wet all over and appeared to be frightened. He and mother spoke a few words and he got ready for the train. Mother, Myers and I went to the train with him. He and Myers got on the train and came to Bellefonte.

Cross-examination by Commonwealth.—I am 15 years old. Father had just commenced to haul manure to a grain field above the railroad, It is half a mile from our house to the drifts. I was scrubbing that day about half an hour, then dressed myself and sat down. Might have gone out to the bakeoven. Father hauled manure in the forenoon. I was in the kitchen when he turned up the sled at the woodpile. It was about two o'clock. He started twenty-five minutes after. When he came back I noticed a bloody spot on his right cheek, looked like he had been hit. Saw it after he had washed his face. Aaron Myers was there. It was black and blue. Told this story to Mr. Val'. Never told it before. Told it to mother.

David Richards sworn.—Am the son of the defendant. Helped use the sled in the forenoon to haul out manure. Sole broke when we quit. I repaired it the next day. I was about 3½ miles from home when this affair happened. Got home about five o'clock. Had been up to 'Squire Craigs. Saw father in the house when I got home, in his shirt sleves, getting ready to come down. He looked frightened. Saw a bruise on the right side of his face. Looked like he had been hit. Aaron Myers, Saxon and I went down to the train with him. Saxon stopped Williams Father went in and got a ticket for Bellefonte. Got on the train with Aaron Myers and came down. Last April we went down to disputed land to fence it off. Brother Charles was with me. We commenced hauling rails from another field. Mrs. Williams and one of the boys came up first, then Dr. Williams, a girl and a boy. Father had a grubbing hoe and axe. He had left the axe at the lane and took the hoe to tare down the fence. I saw the difficulty. Father had the grubbing hoe in his hand. Did not have the axe while he was there. Mrs. Williams jerked the hoe out of father's hand and threw it across the road. Did not see father use the hoe threatningly towards any one. Heard Williams tell him if he did not git out of there he would put him out so he would never get back. Did not hear father say he would split Mrs. Williams head open or anything like it. Axe a rod from him on the railroad bank. Would be likely to see him threaten with the axe if he did it.

Cross-examination.—When did this difficulty of last spring occur? Don,t know. Was it this year? Yes it was. You have no idea when? No sir. Were you there? Yes. Was your father there? Yes. And you don,t know when it was? I have told you all I know. Did you not see your father strike at Mrs. Williams across the fence? No sir. Is this all the same day Mrs. Williams refers? Don,t know anything about her day, this is my day. Then Mrs. Williams took the hoe from your father? Yes. And he held on as hard as he could? Yes sir. If you were loading rails how do you know this? Because I would turn my head and look Then you would lay down a rail and then look? Yes sir. I can turn my head most any way. And you kept turning your head most any way? Yes I never told this story before. I repaired the sled. Got the axle in the woods about a mile from home. Saw a bruise on father's right cheek as big as a five cent piece. Do you want anything more out of me? No sir. that will do for you

Thos Hanley sworn.—I live at Julian Furnace Am a collier at Valentines & Co. I was at work most of the day. In the afternoon about three o'clock my wife came up to the job and I came home with her. The job is about two miles from home. On the way down we came opposite the drift and saw two boys running over. Met Mrs. Williams exit about Richard's crossing above William's house. She asked me to go back. Williams had gone up to get some wood and Richards would not let him have it and she was afraid Richards would kill him My wife objected and said it was a dirty, filthy scrape and I was not going to mix in it. Mrs. Williams said "there he has got him down. I hope he will kill him. Hard Richards the ——." I had not gone three steps from Mrs. Williams when I heard the boys scream murder and looking round saw Richards on the plank road. My wife and little son was with me. I see it the boy down to the Bullock and Hoover to go up.

Cross Examination.—Where did you meet Mrs. Williams? On the R. R. track at Richards' crossing, How long after you passed Mrs. Williams did you see Richards on the road? About two minutes. How far from the drift? 20 or 25 rods. While you were making six steps how could Richard go 20 or 25 rods? That's his business, not mine. When Mrs Williams said "see there, &c." did you look? No. I was looking for home. Could you see either Williams or Richards when Mrs. Williams spoke to you? No sir. How did Mrs Williams know that he had him down? That's her business, not mine.

Roland Swisher sworn.—Live at Julian Furnace. Met Richards August 15 last about 10 or 15 rods above where had to come out on the plank road. Saw a mark of blood on the right cheek. Did not notice a bruise. Talked a few words then went in to where Williams lay. Stopped a minute and went to Julian for the doc or and sent him over. Saw Richards when he got on the rain and two or three weeks after in the jail. Noticed no mark on his face then.

Elizabeth Hanley sworn.—Mrs Hanley's testimony corroborated that of her husband except that she stated that the first son was at Campbell's when the cry of murder was heard while her husband stated he was with them.

George Swisher sworn.—Live at Julian. Was at Julian the day after this occurred. I am acquainted with David and Albert Adams. Saw them that day at Julian. I was the engineer hauling coal. William Wilson was there, I spoke to Albert and asked if they had had a fight up there. He said, yes. I said, who struck first. He said, the Doctor. His brother was in the crowd but I did not see him. Albert did not say what his father struck with. They walked right on and we had no further conversation.

Wm. Wilson sworn.—Work for Valentine & Co. Lived at Julian Furnace last summer. Was hauling coal on Satu day to the crane. I am acquainted with David and Albert. Saw both of them on Saturday at the crane. Had no conversation with them. Heard Albert say Williams struck the the first blow, the older boy said no, he did not. Swisher said, there Wilson you see there are two stories out already I said I took notice to it.

Vance Turner sworn.—I live a mile above Julian Furnace towards Allegheny. Was at the funeral of Williams. Know the Adams boys well. Saw David the day of the funeral. He told me his stepfather struck Richards with a two handed club. That was all he said. Did not say what effect it had, nor where the difficulty was. My brother-in-law, Wilson Armor was present.

Cross-examination.—I never told this story before. Went to the jail to see Richards. He is an old acquantance of mine, staid two hours. Richards asked me about what David said Don't know how he knew. Williams was buried on Monday afternoon. Saw David outside. Talked with him two or three minutes before the funeral started. Richards sent for me to come to the jail.

George Rashau, Michael Mayes, John Swisher, Wm. Albright, Thomas Hardridge and James Moray testified that the reputation of David and Albert Adams for truth and veracity was not good.

REBUTTAL

Mrs. Williams.—From the place I met Mr. and Mrs. Hanley I could not see either Williams nor Richards. David and Albert were in the house two hours before the funeral started.

David Adams.—I did not meet Vance Turner at the funeral. Was in the house all the time. Mother and the rest of the family came down stairs with me.

Joseph Williams sworn.—The funeral was on Tuesday afternoon, it was postponed from Monday. I never heard the character of the boys questioned until to-day.

John Turner sworn.—Live a mile from Julian Furnace. Vance is my nephew. His character for truth and veracity is no good.

Lewis C. Bullock & John Parsons testify to the good character of David and Albert Adams.

Commonwealth closes. Court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

D. F. Fortney summed up the evidence for the Commonwealth in an eloquent and earnest manner, reviewing all the evidence carefully and presenting to the jury a brief history of all the circumstances bearing upon the case. We would like to comment at length upon the speeches of the attorneys but our space will not permit. They gave evidence of having been carefully and faithfully prepared and were earnestly and eloquently delivered D. F. Fortney was followed by Beaver and Orvis for the defence. They took up the entire day, A. O. Furst closing at 9 P. M. when his honor Judge Mayer delivered charge to the jury.

The case was given to the jury at 9-30 P. M. After being out one hour they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sentence deferred until closing day of the court.

SATURDAY SESSION

Grand jury recommended repairs to the floor and roof of the jail and a new theater, also the removal of the outhouse, as it afforded a means of escape. Grand jury discharged with thanks of the court. Charles Brown for selling liquor to men of known intemperate habits, fined $100 and costs.

Jonathan Kreamer violating liquor, held over to next court. The balance of the time was occupied in the trial of Jacob Durst, charged with arson, a full description of which will be given next week.

[We were unable to procure the very able charge of Judge Mayer in time for publication this week.]

——It affords us pleasure to state that Henry Stone, who was reported some months since, to have galloped out of this unfriendly region on a pale horse, is alive and well. It was only one of "Chippy's" jokes.

MAGAZINES, &c.

THE REPUBLIC.—The following is the table of contents of the November number of THE REPUBLIC MAGAZINE:

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"THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND."—This is a name given by the readers of the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE to that paper, and it well deserves it, for it is preeminently the workingman's paper of America. The NOV. number now before us, fully sustains its former reputation as a first-class paper for the toiling millions. It contains among other illustrations of a life-size portrait of George Fritz, Esq., the late manager of the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., and a biographical sketch of his life from boyhood up, and cites him as an example of what energy, perseverance and study will do for the youth learning a trade, if he properly applies himself. The sketch should be read by every workingman in the land. The WORKING PEOPLE is a beautiful twenty-page monthly, published at the low price of $1.50 per year, or sent on trial three months for twenty-five cents. An extraordinary premium list is offered to getter up of clubs. Send for sample and judge for yourself.

THE ADVISOR PUBLISHING CO,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE December number of Wood's Household Magazine is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, &c., &c. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: "A Better Country," Mary Hartwell; An Engineer's Yarn, Albert Williams, Jr., Our Party at Sea, Rev. J. S. Breckinridge; Two Enthusiasts, H M. Lewtral; Presence of Mind, Rev F.W. Holland; Our Babies, D. A. Gorton, M. D.; Blessedness of Riches, Tenoroon; Hans Dodiedee, Rudolph Mental; installment of Max Kromer, author of Jessica's First Prayer; Codfish and Potatoes, Chapter II, by Elenor Kirk; Misery Jippean, Chapter VII, VIII, by H V. Osborne. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little Cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, &c., &c. The engraving for this month is entitled 'Old Folks."

All the above for only one dollar per year—or with chromo YOSEMITE one dollar and a half. Address,

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,
Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHING TWELVE AND A HALF TIMES CHEAPER.—It is greatly to be wished that, now that all the great monopolies are reaping some of the deserved fruits of their own tyrannies, the government of the United States may be strong enough to take into its own hands the duties of the telegraph—All theoretical discussion on the subject is silenced by the single facts of every day. A man may send from the Land's End in England, to Kirkwall in Scotland, the longest distance in Great Britain,—from a wilderness to the edge of the icebergs,—and for that service, over a distance of seven hundred miles, he pays a cent a word for his message. If a man sends from Boston to Chicago, over a line so crowded with business that it needs a sheaf of wires to begin to carry the despatches, he pays twelve and one half cents per word. The great monopoly which tries to overawe Congress, and does tax every home in America, can say nothing against the government telegraph, as long as it keeps its prices at this preposterous standard. Cheap telegraphing is as certain as cheap postage in the future. Congress might well immortalize this session by secureing it—*Rev. E. E. Hale, in* OLD AND NEW *for December.*

Somewhat late, but nevertheless acceptable, is "LOCKE'S MONTHLY for November, which has just reached our table. The current issue is one of the best of the volume, and fairly bristles with good things. The first page leads off with a California story equal to Bret Harte's best, entitled "The Widow Barr's Suitors," from the pen of a new contributor, Mrs Mary T. Mott. Mr Locke, in "A Persian Idea of Government," writes an admirable satire on the disregard of law shown by modern society; Hugh R. Elton, another new contributor writes 'the history of "A Modern Atlas: and Richard Grant' contributes a new story entitled 'A Stroke of Business

We have on our table the December number of the Penn Monthly, the first number we have seen for almost a year. About a year ago we received one or two numbers and gave them a notice which we considered entitled us to a regular exchange. But we were disappointed, and the facts are as above stated. We will say here that we do not consider a single copy of a Magazine a fair equivalent for a notice, and in the future we shall only notice those Books, Papers and Magazines that are sent regularly. The Penn Monthly is in the fifth year of its existence, it is a first class Magazine and says that it aims to still greater excellence. It claims to be peculiarly suited to the intelligent and thinking portion of the community in furnishing reading matter which will be useful and agreeable to persons of education and refined taste. It is edited by Robert Ellis Thompson, and the terms are $3.00 a year in advance, single copies 30 cents. Address Penn Monthly Association, Office 506 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, Dec. 3, 1873.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat No. 1	1 25
Barley	65
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	35
Rye per bushel	65
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Clover seed " "	5 50
Plaster ₱ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per	12½15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Butter	30
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	30
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	3
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

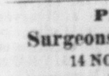
STRAYED came to the premises of the subscriber in Ferguson Twp. on or about the 14th day of Oct. last, ONE RED STEER, supposed to be two years old past, with a white stripe under the belly. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, otherwise it will by disposed of accotding to law.
45 3t. ROBERT GARDNER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Lucas, dec'd., late of Howard borough, Centre County, Pa., having been granted to George Spearing and L. C. Palmer, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. SPEARING,
L. C. PALMER,
41-6t* Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Executor.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of subscriber in Patton Township, some time last September a Yearling Heifer Calf, red and white, with a piece off of the end of left ear. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges; otherwise she will be exposed to sale according to law.
46 3-t ISAAC GRAY.

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.



NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

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THE DANBURY NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
$2.00 PER ANNUM.
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Danbury, Conn. 3-t

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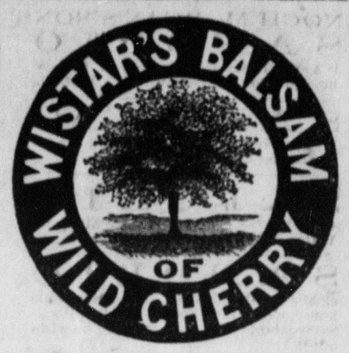
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence **OF** Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish
COMFORT
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. **OF** Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or
COMFORT
carpets.
Has do disagreeable [illegible] or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. **OF** In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved.
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. **OF** In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes
COMFORT
Buy CRUMBS or COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
CRUMBS or COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
145 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. (44-6m-e-o-m

Medical.



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CONSUMPTION
which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds. Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

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ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE PA.
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ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—
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The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Carefulhostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served.
Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte, on business or for pleasure.
AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS and baggage to and from all trains free of charge
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Miscellaneous.

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Send for Price List
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AUTUMN
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POST OFFICE,
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1033	1033
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COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is
Nature's Sovereign Remedy
for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.
FOR BURNS AND SCALDS
It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is
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FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.
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HAPPIEST RELIEF.
On CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.
FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.
FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc., and Teething humours.
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but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.
PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
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and salesmen, because it is absolutely new and "has money in it." To get pleasant work and good pay send for terms, circulars, &c., to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, or Cincinnati.
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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James H. Ebbs, deceased late of Half moon township, were granted to the undersigned November 10, '73, who hereby request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES LOVE,
SAMUEL L. GRAY,
3-6* Administrators.

Dauchy & Co.,

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 45-4t

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An article long desired and sought for by every lady. Sent free for two stamps. Address
43 4t MRS C. HENRY, Hanover, Pa.

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to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five time the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1, 50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, Patentee.
v5n43-tf Howard, Centre Co, Pa.

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To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. have determined to
REDUCE PRICES.
and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion
THE FLORENCE
the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market.
TIS NOW THE CHEAPEST.
Florence Mass., Nov. 1, '73 Agents Wanted.
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Located at Williamsport, Penn'a.
Established 1866. The BEST COLLEGE in the Country. Has the best Penman in Penna.
For College Paper, Specimens of Penmanship, &c., address
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AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
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CAMPHORINE
The Great Discovery for the immediate relief & cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, Strains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Inflammations, Bunions, Catarrh, &c., &c. It will not grease or stain, and for the toilet is a luxury in every family. Thousands will now testify to its great merits. Try it. Price per bottle, 25 cents. REUBENHOYT, Prop'r, 203 Greenwich St., N. Y. 45-4w

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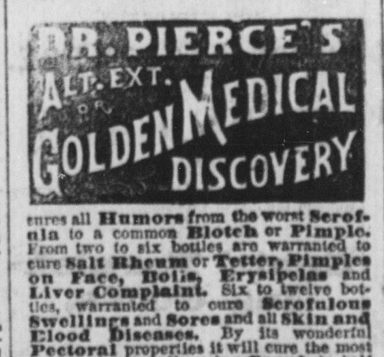
JU UBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG. 18 Platt St., N. Y 45 4t



cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch or Pimple.** From two to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas** and **Liver Complaint.** Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure **Scrofulous Swellings** and **Sores** and all **Skin and Blood Diseases.** By its wonderful **Pectoral** properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering **Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary,** Buffalo, N. Y.

$3 [illegible] ages and [illegible] very best
'ELASTIC TRUSS,'
Write at once to POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, 43-4t

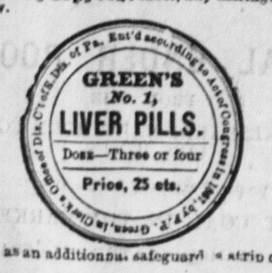
ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on estate of George M. Yocum, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased have been granted to D. G. Bush residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims or demands against the estate will present them at the office of Bush and Yocum, in Bellfonte, duly authenticated for payment.
D. G. BUSH,
42-6t. Administrator.

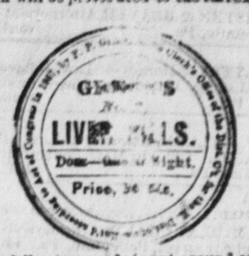
ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, dec'd. have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone boro, Blair Co, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
RUDOLPH GINGRICH.
Nov. 1, '73 42-6-t. Administrator.

F. P. Green,

Medicines.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS,** the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation of these pills have gained, [illegible] of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:
☞ **ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyright** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.





And as an additional safeguard a strip containing the following words is put around each box
☞ Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.
F. P. Green
☞ ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEIT. ☜
Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus; G-R-E-E-N, and not G-r-e-e-n-e.
Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street. Forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price.
☞ All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n10-tf

Jas. Welch & Co.

Books and Stationery.

James Welch & Co
(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)
Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Days, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.
A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order.
17

Robbins, Clark & Biddle.

Unusual Inducements!
New and Attractive Goods,
in Every Department.
Watches,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARE.
Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes.
English, French & German Fancy Goods

In view of the decline in GOLD, we have reduced prices on our entire Stock of Foreign merchandise to
PAR GOLD RATES,
and purchasers will find it to their interests to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.
Goods sent on approval for selections.
Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will be packed and retained until such time as desired.
Robbins, Clark & Biddle,
1224 Chestnut Street,
45-4t PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, &c.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,
DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,
SHOE FINDINGS
of every description constantly on hand
HIDES,
CALFSKINS and
SHEEPSKINS
IN THE RAW,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
TRUNKS AND VALISES
IN THE CITY.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.
It is impossible to fix a price upon seed without seeing it. Farmers will please remember this and bring their seed along with them when they want to sell. If you fail to do this, although you may have the best of seed, you may get only the price paid for an inferior quality. Bring along your seed and we will pay you the highest market price.
BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
5-41-6m

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. ..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash't.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. ..... J. D. SHUGERT, Sec'y
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v4n2-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v4n 36-1y

Miscellaneous.

BELLEFONTE
BOOK BINDERY
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
PLANING MILL DAM.
Chas Knott, one of the most experienced workmen in the State, has been engaged by the PRESS CO. and they are now prepared to do
FIRST CLASS WORK, AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Thereby saving to our customers, express charges and the trouble of corresponding, boxing, etc. Our Motto:
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
AND AS
Good as the Best.
Orders Addressed to
CHAS. KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, Pa
will receive prompt attention.
DEBAKA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER, OR COMBINATION OF WORD-BOOK WITH BLOTTING CASE.
For sale by Chas. Knott. Retail price, $1 25 $1 50 and $2 00. It is the very best thing out. Send for one you will never regret it.
CHAS. KNOTT.
v5n42-1y

THE SUN.
WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND DAILY.
THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation: but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:
It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.
It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.
It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romance of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.
It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.
It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.
It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.
Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. We have no travelling agents.
THE WEEKLY SUN. Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discount from this rate.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent, to clubs of 10 or over.
THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.
Address, "THE SUN," New York City
44-6t.

Attorneys and Agents.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

N. M ALLISTER.... .....JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v0n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Offices with Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bllefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v3-1-1y.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

D. S KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

BARNHART, Attorney at Law. Collections and all other legal business promptly attended to, Office, 2nd floor over Bank of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co. v3n7-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v4n27-1y.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, Military Claim Agent and Conveyancer will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office Nearly opposite the Court House, two doors from the Law-Office of Messrs Bush & Yocum. n4v20-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE
HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v4n42-1y

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v5n4-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER
ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street.

J. P. GEPHART,
WITH
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
attends to collections and practice in the Orphans' Court. v5n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

AUGUSTUS HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence near the Quaker Meeting House. Will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. v4n23-1y.

GEORGE F. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Pension Surgeon for Centre Co., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office on High street, North side, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n4 1y.

JAMES H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up stairs in J. H. McClure's building, Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times and all hours. v5n2-1y.

DR. THOS. R. HAYES, Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional service to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office at his residence on Linn St., v5n5-y

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional service to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office removed to house formerly occupied by Mr. Livingston, on Spring street, two doors South of Presbyterian church. mar16'70-tf.

J. C. McENTIRE, Dentist, notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the brick building opposite the "Republican" office. All persons wishing Dental operations, teeth or repairs will please call. All I ask is a trial. Work warranted. 4-22-1y

S. BELFORD D. D. S.—Offers his Professional serveces to the citizens of Centre Co. Office over Wilson's Drug Store, one Doore Below Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store. All Work intrusted to me will be Executed in the Best Manner.
Vulcanite, full Setts.....$30
Upper Setts.....$15
Partial Setts per tooth. Please give me a call. v3n-14

J. W. RHONE, Dentist, Boalsburg, Penn'a. In his office every Monday and Saturday of each week. Agent for the new improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Also Agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Assets on 1st January, 1872, were $51,572,997 00. Its cash Receipts During the year 1871, were $15,565,644 77. The cash Dividends paid to policy holders in 1871, were $3,365,495 12.
☞ The ratio of Expenses (including taxes) to receipts during the year 1871, were only seven and eight-tenths per cent., which is much less than any other Company. 5-2-y

Medical.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v5n7-1y.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment
is a certain and positive cure for
WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING
which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all
EXTERNAL DISEASES
of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Tobacco.

NATHANIEL BECK keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cigars Snuff fine cut and plug Tobacco; also pipes and Cigar holders of every variety Call and see. Next door to entrance of Bush House.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.
Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!
WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!
HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.
ALEXANDER & CO.

Groceries and Provisions.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
JOBBING
And Commission Merchants!
Salt by the barrel.....3.25
Salt by the sack.....2.25
Best Rio Coffee.....30cts per pound
White Sugar.....13cts per pound
Men's Stoga boots.....3.75 per pair
Men's Moose boots.....3.50 per pair
Horse blankets.....1.75 a peice
Men's Shirts.....1.00 a piece
Army Pantaloons.....2.75 a pair
Best double thick tobacco..35cts per bar
Best Navy tobacco.....50 cts a bar
We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.
We are agents for Sharples of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of Ladies' dress goods, Shawls &c., at city prices. We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and
SAVE FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT.
The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.
50 Different Kinds Men's Gloves.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

GROCERIES!
YOU CAN BUY THE
BEST
AND
CHEAPEST
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
and all other goods in that line of
SECHLER & CO
We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to th REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS;
We are the only
STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE
IN CENTRE COUNTY.
We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.
SECHLER & CO.
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-y

IRON.

IRON! IRON!
A general assortment of all sort
IRON OF ALL SIZES,
including Horse-shoe and Axe iron, and Steel Tire and Sleigh Soles; Also
STEEL FURNITURE
AND
BED SPRINGS,
of all shapes and sizes, for sale by the
BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y.
v5n1-tf

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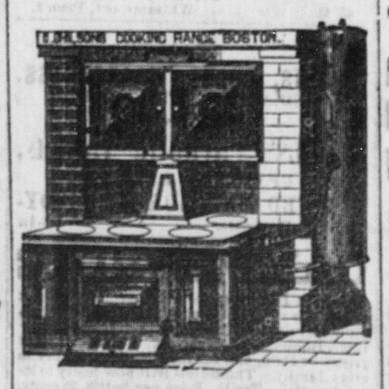
BELLEFONTE PA.
FOUNDER & MACHINIST
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Mill Machinery.
v4n46-1y.



HAYES, COULTER & CO,
Successors to W. A. Arnold,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEATERS, RANGES, LOW GRATES,
AND
MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS
Send for Catalogue.
No. 1305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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Clothing.

New Clothing Store!
I. L. REIZENSTEIN,
In the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing store where the best bargains in the county are offered.
$7,50 to $15
FOR SUITS OF THE
FINEST CASSIMERE.
HATS, CAPS,
and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing.
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
all directly from their own manufactory. Also,
Jewelry, Watches, F...
They have engaged their old ...r, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to...t people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by F Galbraith. v4n15-1y.

Grain and Flour.

BELLEFONTE MERCHANT MILLS.
J. M. WAGNER & CO.
inform their friends, and the people of Centre and adjoining counties, that they continue to do business at the Bellefonte Mill. They keep constantly on hand the very best of
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Corn Meal, Feed of all kinds, such as Corn n the Ear, Rye, Chop, Corn Chop, Rye, Corn and Oats Chop, mixed in equal quantities, which they sell wholesale and retail at the lowest reasonable rates. They also buy
GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,
for which they pay the Highest Market Price, and pay the cash right down. No farmer need come the second time for his Greenbacks. Give us a trial. JOHN M. WAGNER & CO.,
v6n6-1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

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HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J. & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS
WILSON & HICKS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS,
All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods
COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.
SPEARS' ANTI CLINKER STOVES
ALL SIZES OF ANTI CLINKERS
SINGLE ROOM STOVES.
DOUBLE HEATERS for heating one or two rooms below, and same number above, very little higher in price, put up on short notice, guaranteed to suit. Susquehanna Cook Stoves guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c. Full assortment of other kinds, and make Cash or shor. Credit, in no case to exceed three months.
37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson's & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
4-19-1y R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.
In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.
ICE CREAM
is a specialty and will be kept at all times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v4n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED We will give men and women
Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
30-6t 202 Washington St., Boston Mass

Miscellaneous

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains or carpets
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the whole house, better than Soap. No slopping.—Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stanes from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets or other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, Instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. 19-1y-eow

Pennywitt, Bennett & o.

JOHN W. FRAZEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICTOR OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS
Speciality of PATENT cases.
OFFICE, 909 7th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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[*Continued from 2d Page.*]

the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Please, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceeding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November but, the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct: but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Court of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election districts, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws. but the General Assembly may, by general law, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to any amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough, or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accuring interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION. 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION. 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controlers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday in January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations" as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroad and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for herein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of the constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if the constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the term for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year 1874 a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer is duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC 9 Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissioners severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 11. All court of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year 1875, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned and until their successors shall duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin, as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC 16 After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re elected he shall continue the president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their office for the term of five years from the first day of January after their election.

SEC 17 The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on "Legislation" shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the present judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court No. 1 shall be Judges Allison, Peirce and Paxson; of the Court No. 2 Judges Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected; of the Court No. 3, Judges Ludlow, Finletter, and Lynd, and of the Court No. 4 Judges Thayer, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts Nos. 2 and 4 shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January in the year 1875.

SEC 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the Judges of the Court No. 1, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas No. 2.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of Courts No. 1 and 2 respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, 1875, and existing courts in said counties with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 21 The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number 1; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number 2.

SEC 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, 1875; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission the first Monday of December, in the year 1875.

SEC 24 In the cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year 1875 one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC 25 In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, to be elected under this constitution shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year 1875; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1875.

SEC 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year 1875, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January in the year 1876, shall expire on that day.

SEC 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, severally within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC 31. The General Assembly, at its first session or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof, "shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*

D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary.—The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Filler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the elections to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five day's days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*

D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 38 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.

5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Administrator.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND

FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.

He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y. Prop'r.

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SUMMER

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The Car Works will be ready to construct cars in about two weeks from this date.

——There was no court on Thanksgiving Day, and all the principal places of business in town were closed.

——Kurtz's *Reporter* of last week, has quite an article on the appearance of an "Old Corpse." That's just what his paper has reminded us of for years.

——Cal. Bowers is now a full fledged lawyer. The fact that the crop of law-students is from fair to middling this season, notwithstanding the panic and the ravages of the potato bug.

——Broadfall pantaloons are coming into, and grecian bends are going out of style; but these two changes affect different persons and parts of our community.

——A petition was presented to the Court in this place, last week, asking that the name of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania be changed to "The Pennsylvania State College."

——No workshops should be without a bottle of COSMOLINE for use in case of accidents. It will keep out inflamation and in severe cases save the loss of days labor. It is a very remarkable preparation.

——A correspondent asks us if women can hold any office under the new Constitution? To which we reply that they can serve as directors of schools and superintendents of hash-mangling corporations.

——When you heer a man saying he is not going to vote for the new Constitution you have found the individual whose massive intellect empowers him to carry on his own business and still have time enough to regulate the universe.

——The charge of Judge Mayer to the jury in the Richards Williams homicide case, which will be found in another columa of this paper, is a candid, masterly effort from a mind as clear and logical as ever graced the bench of this district.

——At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of Lock Haven, held last week, it was determined to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party," on the 12th of December, with a supper as nearly like its anti-Revolutionary prototype as history and tradition will permit.

——We are hearing reports of a proposed trip to Europe by his honor, Judge Mayer. Report says that he will leave this country about the middle of this month and be absent until Spring. Of course we can't make his plans public just yet, as he has not said anything to us about them.

——An exchange says that a farmer in the vicinity is going into the ginger business. That's nothing to speak of; why we know of men hereabouts, that are not farmers, who have been in the ginger business for years. They haven't progressed much farther than the first syllable, but hope to do so when the blossoms go to seed.

——The Rebersburg Union Sunday School and the German Reformed school of the same place, propose to hold a Festival on Christmas day and evening.—The A. M. exercises on that day will be varied with scriptural recitations and addresses, the former by the children, and the latter by the preachers. Christmas gifts will circulate among the children in the evening.

——The Constitutional Convention prohibits railroads from granting free passes, and as the canal to this place has been closed for years, and because a rolling stone don't take naturally to moss, we expect to be found in our place of business during the week, and at church on Sunday, until our mortal coil shall shuffle or the railroads find a way to juke the law.

——We received, yesterday, three poetic effusions from different correspondents, asking that they might be published. This calls to mind the old saying that, fire a shot-gun in any direction you please and you will be sure to hit a poet, and in nine out of ten cases they are not worth the powder and lead. We would refer them to Brown's "Republican"—that paper has a relish for slush.

COMMONWEALTH VS. HARDMAN RICHARDS.—This case occupied nearly all of last week's court. A detailed report of the trial will be found on another page of this paper. Probably no homicide case was ever tried in this county before, that attracted so much general interest as this one. During every session of the trial the court room was filled with interested spectators. The best talent in the county was employed on the trial. When Richards first entered the court room, all who had seen him before his incarceration, were struck with the change that confinement and remorse had made in his appearance. Four months ago, he was a tough, powerful looking man. He had schooled himself by hard work on his farm in summer, and lumbering in the woods during the winter, to endure all kinds of active physical labor; but confinement in the cell was the hardest of all work for him. His frame was very much reduced, his form was bent, his cheeks and eyes were sunken, his gait tottering and the expression of dejection and dread that over spread his countenance was painful and pitiful. During the trial the expression of his face scarcely underwent a change, and he scarcely raised his head from a vacant stare upon the floor, except to answer the questions of his counsel. Hon. John H. Orvis and Gen. James A. Beaver appeared for the defendant, and District Attorney Potter assisted by A. O. Furst and D. F. Fortney, Esqs., for the Commonwealth. After the jury had been sworn, District Attorney Potter opened the case with one of his forcible, characteristic speeches. All of Tuesday and Wednesday was taken up in the examination of witnesses. The nature of the evidence and the general character of the witnesses, as well as the facts attending the dreadful affair, may easily be gleaned from our complete report on the 5th page. On Thanksgiving, there being no court, the jury were quartered at the Bush House, and spent the day under guard of Messrs. Steele Parsons and Bartram Galbraith. All of Friday was occupied in arguing the case. D. F. Fortney, for the Commonwealth, occupying half the forenoon, was listened to with marked attention. Gen James A. Beaver followed, and, until court adjourned at noon, spoke earnestly and powerfully for the acquittal of the prisoner. The General never displayed more of his well known energy and ability than he did in the trial of this case. When court opened in the afternoon, the throng of spectators occupied every seat in the court room. Hon. John H. Orvis now went before the jury and spoke for over two hours. He made one of those cool, unimpassioned arguments which never fails to hold the attention of all. His close, candid reasoning, in which every thought came from a mind as clear and sparkling as many who have won a national fame as criminal lawyers, had a marked effect upon all. A. O. Furst, Esq., who had so ably conducted the prosecution, now proceeded to close the argument. Although the throng of spectators must have wearied with sitting so long under the different recitals of the law and evidence connected with Richards' murderous deed, yet such was the masterly manner in which the law and the facts were depicted by Mr. Furst, that scarcely a man left the room until the Judge announced the hour of adjournment. An evening session was held to allow Mr. Furst time to finish his argument, and also for the Judge's charge to the jury. At the appointed hour the court house was filled with a larger throng of spectators than at any previous time during the trial. All were anxious to hear the conclusion of Mr. Furst's argument. He now dwelt more particularly on the enormity of the crime, the character of the parties, the effect upon society, and pleaded most earnestly for justice to the criminal, to the bereaved and to society. Sometimes he bordered on very eloquence and gave convincing proof that the Commonwealth had an advocate as able, earnest and faithful as had the criminal. On another page we give the charge to the jury by his honor Judge Mayer. Court remained in session for something over an hour after the jury retired and at fifteen minutes after ten the prisoner was again brought into the box to hear the verdict. The foreman, Col. John Rishel, handed in the verdict, and, amidst the deep silence, the murderer heard the finding of murder in the second degree. He will receive his sentence to-day.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The meeting in the Court House, last week, to discuss the new Constitution, was organized by electing Hon. John Irwin, Jr., President, and George W. Foote, of the "Berichter," Secretary. The court room was well filled with Democrats and Republicans. Ex-Gov. Curtin was the first speaker. His speech was an able defense of the instrument. Hon. Jno. H. Orvis and Gen. Beaver made good arguments in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. Copies of the document, with the accompanying address of the Convention, were distributed among the audience, after which the meeting adjourned.

——Spring Creek is in a languishing condition. It is very low, and confined to its bed. The suckers organize themselves into companies, and stand around in the shady pools waiting for something to turn up.

——A Bellefonte hardware merchant did a noble day's gunning on Saturday. He killed one pheasant and one horse—the latter accidentally. The Society with the long name will, no doubt, take him to task.

——A Huston twp. Justice of the Peace became intoxicated a short time since, and saw the man with woolly horns and sulphur burning nose. He thought a host of goblins and other green-eyed monsters were on his track. It was a clear case of the jim jams, but the victim wrote the thing up as a dream, for the "Commissioners' organ"

——Seth H. Yocum, Esq., who lately formed a co-partnership with Col. D. G. Bush, in the practice of law, has been compelled, by ill health, to give up work for a few weeks. Acting under the direction of his physician he has gone to North Carolina. In the mean time the business of the firm will be conducted by Col. Bush and Jack. L. Spangler, now the heaviest legal firm in town by several hundred pounds avoirdupois.

——Defoe once wrote a history of the Devil. Apropos to that we have the pleasure to announce that "Shon, of Egypt vots in Haines," who was incorrectly reported to be dead, will write a series of biographical sketches on the life and character of the editor of Brown's *Republican*. His object in doing this is to convince the subject of his memoir that a lifetime of usefulness should not go unrewarded. First installment next week.

——The Wellsboro *Agitator*, several weeks ago, published an appointment made for a lecture by Gov. Curtin, on Tuesday evening of last week. In our last issue we wanted to say that "Ex-Governor Curtin was to have delivered a lecture on Russia, last evening at Wellsboro." By some hocus-pocus of the pesky little types we were horrified to find that we had been saying that Mr. Curtin actually was in Wellsboro the night before our publication, when we saw and heard him with our own eyes and ears, making an eloquent speech on the new Constitution in the Court House. Of course the "Watchman" was as happy over our mistake as if its baby editor had found a whip-lash or some other valuable plaything.

HOLIDAY FAIR.—The members of St. John's Catholic Church of this place, are making vigorous preparations for a Holiday Fair to be held in their church during the Holidays. The object is to raise a fund for establishing a young ladies' Seminary. Of course they don't expect to raise anything like enough money for that purpose, at the Fair, but they intend to make a start, and the surplus will serve as a nucleus around which they intend to gather, eventually enough funds to complete the project. We have no doubt that a handsome sum will be realized, as many articles of value will be disposed of by contested elections.—A handsome silk flag will be voted for between the Logan and Undine Fire Companies, and a gold-headed cane between the three heads of our borough newspapers. Other articles of value and beauty will be disposed of by chance.—All are invited to attend.

DEATH OF ALONZO GEARY.—Alonzo Geary, ex-Deputy-Sheriff of the county, and son of ex-Treasurer A. C. Geary, formerly of Hublersburg but now living in Lock Haven, we are sorry to learn, died in Iowa, some four weeks or more since, at the residence of his brother, of consumption. Mr. Geary was deputy-Sheriff during the first part of Sheriff Shaffer's term, but resigned the position on account of his health and went West hoping to derive some benefit from the climate of that region. His father and mother went out to Iowa to see him, and found him comparatively well. Being obliged to return, they bade him good-bye, never dreaming that he was so near his end, and Mr. Geary intending to go back as soon as he brought his wife home. Two days afterwards, the son died, the parents being informed of it by telegram, which reached Lock Haven almost as soon as they did. Mr. Geary was about 29 years of age, and will be much regretted.—"Watchman."

——The Railroad Company has a hero in Bellefonte, acting in the capacity of express agent. He is as brave and fearless an individual as ever drove an express wagon. He thinks nothing of saving people's lives or doing other trifles like that. On Thanksgiving day, while other people were gluttonizing he was around keeping people from foundering and saving their lives in various other ways. When the morning train arrived an old colored man, named Frazier, was wheeling a barrow load of swill across the track at the station.—The wheel of the vehicle got fast some way or other between the tracks, and the train was almost on top of the old man when Mr. Calderwood arrived, comprehending the situation, he immediately up-ended the wheelbarrow, Frazier, slops and all, down a six feet embankment into five foot of race water. The train passed into the station pleasantly and no accident occurred.

——The charges made against the New Constitution by various papers in the State, some of which are copied by Brown's *Republican* last week, were fully argued at the meeting in the Court House on last Tuesday evening. All the supposed errors in the instrument were fully proven to be just what is right and proper, and for the greatest good to the greatest number in this Commonwealth. The idea that real estate will be taxed to a greater extent under the New Constitution than the old is a mistake. Real Estate is now, and always has been taxed for State purposes. Ever since the adoption of the old Constitution until 1866, real estate was taxed for State purposes, and the tax was known as "State Tax." In '66 an act was passed to amending the revenue laws by which the name of "State Tax" was destroyed. Real estate was still, and is now, taxed as before for State purposes. It is only done in a different manner. Duplicates issued by County Commissioners prior to '66, contained a separate column for "State Tax" since then, they do not and for that reason many people incorrectly suppose that there is no "State Tax." The only difference the act of '66 makes, is in the manner of collecting. Now it is collected as part of the County tax, and the sum levied upon each County is paid over by the County Commissioners to the State Treasury. We call it all County tax, but a portion of it is paid to the State, and therefore it is a "State Tax."

The New Constitution only provides that it shall be collected as it was before the act of '66. There is no difference in, or increase of, the amount of tax on real estate; only a change in the manner of collecting it—a change for the better. Another objection made is that the increase of representation in the Legislature will bring a great deal of additional and useless expense, that the seventeen additional Senators, and the one hundred or more members of the House will double the expense of maintaining the Legislature. The man who made that objection must have forgotten that the Legislature meets but once in two years, and as every member gets paid for only one session, as heretofore, and at the same rate, it requires but a simple calculation to ascertain that the expense will not be as great as heretofore. It is unless however to waste breath in answering such silly objections. People who admire their own individuality will raise objections even after the Constitution has been adopted. There may be individuals in every community who have some tangible reason for objecting to some portions of the instrument, but these are so completely over weighed by the general reforms that it will produce that we believe few persons will have the temerity to parade their judgement against the learned body of men who formed it. The laws that Moses brought from Mount Sinia did not meet with the approbation of all the children of Israel and we doubt if a New Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, brought from the same source, would meet with the unanimous approval of its people.

PERSONALS.—Hon. L. A. Mackey, General Jessie Merril and James M. Dise, all eminent citizens of Lock Haven put up in the hotel on the second floor of our office, last Wednesday.

—Samuel Gramly, the new Commissioner, gave us a call on Saturday morning last. He is entering upon the new duties of his office, with his well known zeal and capability, and is the making of one of the best Commissioners the County ever had.

—Mr. Geo N. Hale, left home for New York City on Monday last, and by this time is one of the students in the Columbia Law School of that City. We will miss George very much here, he was a genial, witty young man, and we're sorry for him, because when he comes back he will find us so much changed that we're afraid he will make N. Y., his home for good.

—Dr. Jeo McMinn, who has been absent at Chicago for several weeks past, looking up his anti-conflegration interests, was seen on our streets again on Monday last.

—Ellisworth, the Philipsburg *Journal* man, called to see us, Monday. He introduced himself gracefully, and during his brief stay, maintained the strict neutrality that characterizes his spicy little paper. He was here on business with those two boon companions, Ed. Perks and Alfred Owen.

——Mr. Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, has gained a strong point against the Brooklyn Ring, who have had him indicted for libel. His prosecutors expected to have him tried by a King's County Court, but through the exertion of his counsel a change of venue has been granted, and the new case must come before the County Court of New York. This will afford Mr. Reid an opportunity of being tried by his friends. The fate of the old Tammany Ring, should be kept in mind by the Brooklyn swindlers, and the fact should not be lost sight of that an honest pen when wielded in the defence of the right, is the mightiest weapon known to modern warfare.

——Brown claims to be the enemy of the Bellefonte clique, and the exponent of horny handed labor, and yet he lavishes unmeasured praise on some of our banks, and fights the new Constitution long with Messrs. Blanchard, Rhoads, Shortlidge and others. This would seem to imply that he still has a hankering after the good-will and pockets of his old benefactors—the Bellefonte clique.

——Last week, Brown's *Republican* inquires if this paper is controlled by P. Gray Meek, because we printed the new Constitution on Meek's press. We will explain: The three papers printed in this borough made an agreement for each office to put in type one third of the Constitution, and then print it on the same press. This was done, and because the *Watchman's* press is run by water power, we all printed one side of our papers on it. Of course that give Meek an influence over us—about as much influence as we would have over Brown because he used our type in printing the outside of his paper. We have a press of our own, and don't use Meek's press, as Brown does, to print every issue of his paper. We don't have to get the *Watchman* editors to do our writing for us, as Brown has done on several occasions. We don't have to go to the *Watchman* to get its editor to intercede with the Commissioners so as to get money in advance on county printing, in order to pay for paper, moulder-ing in the express office, as Brown does. We are not so much under the *Watchman's* control as the Commissioners' organ would have its readers suppose.

MELANGE.—We looked carefully but found absolutely nothing in either of our borough exchanges last week..... Our coal dealers now sell for cash only .....When you see a man walking the streets, now a days, in his shirt sleeves, you can easily make up your mind about him. He is either crazy or else he has no coat.....Owing to the continued pinch in the money market, everybody has been afraid to embark in a new business, and of course we cannot record the usual amount of accidents, fights, robberies and other intetrsting events usually attending flush times....John H. Sands keeps the best oyster saloon it town.... The "Watchman" editor had a mackeral for Thanksgiving. He must be profligate because he made enough money in the Legislature on a single "pinch" to feed all the democrats in the County on mackeral from now till lent. .....Jas. Welch & Co., do a flourishing business with their Circulating Library. Call and see.....Last year the horses had the epizooty—this year the banks have it .....Christmas is the next holiday.... Simon Loeb, is cultivating a "Bavarian beard."..... The demand for poultry and butter increases as the Holidays approach, but the man who huckters them over town in a lousy or rancid condition, will be arrested for cruelty to animals ....Conundrum for the lumber men—how many mills make a dollar?.... It is a fortunate thing for the traveling public, that no other building was erected this year opposite new bank.....Will the District Attorney make out another list of causes tried at the present term of Court, and have it published?

REPORTERISMS.—Mr. Daniel Slotman, stage-driver, received a severe kick upon his right thigh, from one of the mules of his team, on last Tuesday evening. He had to be carried home and suffered intense pain.

—Supt. Magee is now visiting the schools on the other side of the county this season of the year being most favorable for traveling that country. He will afterwards make his visits to the schools over here.

—H. D. Van Pelt & Co., have sold their interest in the foundry and machine shops, in this place to Geary Van Pelt and Wm. Shoope.

—The dwelling house of S. Rote, of Aaronsburg, was in a fair way to take fire, on last Saturday afternoon, from the stove pipe, while the family were attending a funeral. Mr. J. G. Kurtz fortunately saw the smoke, and forcing an entrance into the house, caused the arrest of the fire in time to prevent a conflagration.

—The Reformed congregation of Aaronsburg, has added a quarter acre to its burial ground, by purchasing the Leitzell property adjoining.

—We hear a report of a sad calamity that befell a party of hunters, from George's valley, who had camped in the Seven mountains, back of Foust's a few nights ago. They built a fire in front of the door of their shanty, so as to bring a warm draft from that direction into the cabin, and then went to sleep. During the night they were awakened from their slumbers by the heat and to find the part of the shanty about the door in flames, leaving them no other means of escaped but to pass through the blazing part of the hut and through the log fire they had built in front. In doing this they received fearful burns, and one of the party, named Samuel Adams, died after his comrades had carried him four miles. Gum Hubler was the only one besides whose name we have learned, as being of the party, and he also was severely burned in making his escape.

We since learn that Fred Zettle belonged to the party. The dogs, guns, and other traps belonging to the hunters were burned.

COAL FOR CASH ONLY.—Owing to the great delay and cost in collecting bills for coal, we hereby give notice to our customers that we will hereafter SELL COAL FOR CASH ONLY, or its equivalent. Coal is now a Cash Article, and must be bought at the mines subject to sight drafts; freight follows the coal and must be paid on receipt of same. To meet these requirements, we are compelled to sell on above terms. We will endeavor to purchase the best quality of coal, and will spare no pains to accommodate those who will favor us with their patronage.

45-3t SHORTLIDGE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.—Owing to the great difficulty we have in collecting coal bills, and also to the fact that we must pay the cash for all coal that we receive, we will, in the future, sell coal for cash only, or its equivalent. No distinction will be made between the rich and the poor in this respect—we will treat allalike.

45:3t J. R & C. T. ALEXANDER.

—A sprained ankle generally lays one up for a weak or ten days at least. By using COSMOLINE promptly according to directions it can be cured in two or three days, and frequently in less time.

MARRIED.

At Jacksonville on the 5 ult., at the Parsonage by Rev. Condit, Wm. W. Packer to Melinda Bowmaster.

Also at Hublersburg by the same, on the 27 ult., Frank Miller to Laura A. Carner.

"Watchman" please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MANY suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not to be wondered at, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 46-4t

BISCUIT.—Take one quart of flour, one measure of Banner Baking Powder, and one teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly, and sift; then rub in one tablespoonful cold shortening, and mix in with a spoon a pint of cold sweet milk, or water (milk is the best); this makes a dough too soft to be rolled; turn it out on your tray lid, well floured; press with your hand to the desired thickness, cut in shapes, and bake at once in a very quick oven. When mixed with milk, you may leave out the shortening, if you prefer not to use it. If your oven is at the proper heat, ten minutes will suffice to bake them.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic?

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1.00 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere

46-1m.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

3-30-1y